ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
jeem	thaa	taa	baa	alif
ر	ذ	د	خ	ح
raw	zhaal	dhaal	khaw	h̲aa
ض	ص	ش	س	ز
dhawd	sawd	sheen	seen	zaa
ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط
faa	ghayn	a̲yn	zhaw	taw
ن	م	ل	ك	ق
noon	meem	laam	kaaf	qawf
ي	ء	ه	و	
yaa	hamza	haa	wow	

alif	ا	as in a lift
baa	ب	as in bar
taa	ت	no example
thaa	ث	as in thank
jeem	ج	as in jeep
haa	ح	as in hacksaw (sharp)
khaw	خ	as in loch (Scottish)
dhaal	د	(Indian curry)
zhaal	ذ	as in 'The'
raw	ر	as in raw meat
zaa	ز	as in zap
seen	س	as in seen
sheen	ش	as in sheep
sawd	ص	as in saw
dhawd	ض	no example

taw	ط	no example
zhaw	ظ	no example
ayn	ع	as in Einstein
ghayn	غ	(gargle sound)
faa	ف	as in farm
qawf	ق	as in Qur'aan
kaaf	ك	as in calf
laam	ل	as in Islaam
meem	م	as in meet
noon	ن	as in noon
wow	و	as in "wow!"
haa	ه	as in hard
hamza	ء	as in Hamza
yaa	ي	as in yard

Full mouth letters

ق	غ	ظ	ط	ض	ص	خ
qawf	ghayn	zhaw	taw	dhawd	sawd	khaw

Similar sounds

ص س ث — saw - sa - tha

ط ت — taw - ta

ء ع ا — a - a - a

ك ق — ka - qaw

ظ ز ذ — zhaw - za - zha

ض د — dhaw - dha

ه ح — ha - ha

MY ALPHABET EXPLAINED (MAKHAARIJ)

Let us now look at singular letters of the Arabic alphabet and how to say them. We have tried to give an English equivalent where possible but unfortunately for some letters it is not possible.

There are 29 letters of the alphabet and below is the information on how to pronounce each one.

ALIF - from the emptiness of the mouth.

BAA – from the inner part of the lips when they meet (moist part), similar to the English word bar.

TAA – tip of tongue touches the gums behind the front upper central two teeth (incisors).

THAA – tip of the tongue touches the bottom edge of the front upper central two teeth, similar to the English word think, thank, and threw.

JEEM – centre of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word jeep but with an m on the end.

HAA – comes from the centre of the throat pushing air out.

KHAW – comes from the top of the throat. This letter is pronounced full mouth.

DHAAL - tip of tongue touches the gums behind the front upper central two teeth.

ZHAAL - tip of the tongue touches the bottom edge of the front upper central two teeth, similar to the English word the, then, they.

RAW – tip of the tongue touches the upper hard palate at the front, similar to the English word raw. This letter is pronounced full mouth and on occasion empty mouth.

ZAA – bring your teeth together and release, similar to the English word zap and zoo.

SEEN – bring your teeth together and release, similar to the English word seen.

SHEEN - centre of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word sheet.

SAWD – bring teeth together and release, somewhat similar to the English word muscle. This letter is pronounced full mouth (slight whistling sound).

DHAWD - upturned side or sides of the tongue to touch the gums of the upper back teeth (molars). This letter is pronounced full mouth.

TAW - tip of tongue touches the gums behind the front upper central two teeth. This letter is pronounced full mouth.

ZHAW - tip of the tongue touches the bottom edge of the front upper central two teeth. This letter is pronounced full mouth.

AYN – comes from the centre of the throat like the HAA mentioned before, similar to the English word Einstein.

GHAYN – comes from the top of the throat like KHAW, similar to a gargling sound. This letter is pronounced full mouth.

FAA - bottom edge of the upper front teeth meets the inner bottom lip, similar to the English word farm.

QAWF – raising the back end of the tongue touching the palate. This is a full mouth letter.

KAAF - raising the back end of the tongue touching the palate similar to QAWF but a little further forward on the tongue, similar to the English word cart.

LAAM – tip of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word lama (animal).

MEEM – joining the outer dry part of the lips together, similar to the word the English word meet.

NOON – tip of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word noon.

WOW – partial meeting of the lips, similar to the English word wow.

HAA – comes from the bottom of the throat close to the chest, similar to the word heart.

HAMZA – comes from the bottom of the throat close to the chest. This letter is known as hamza but is pronounced as an alif. The best way to remember hamza is to class is as an alif, similar to the English word at.

YAA – centre of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word Yard.

LESSON 1 FULL MOUTH LETTERS

These 7 letters will always be read with a full mouth in all states

خ ص ض ط ظ غ ق

Note: If the letter (ر) has a fatha (zabar) or dhamma (pesh) then it will be read full mouth.

يَخُرُ ُ	خُلِـ َ	اُخِـ ِ	خَالِـ ٍ ُ	خ
اَصْبَحَ ُ	صُحُـ ِ	صِرَاطَ	صَلٰوةِ	ص
قَضُـ ِ	ضُرِ َ	رَضِـ َ	ضَرَ َ	ض
بَطَ َ	ـ ِ ُ	عُـ ّلَ ُ	طَالِ ُ	ط
اَظْلَ َ	ظُلُمَاتِ	يُعْظِ ُ	ظَالِ ُ	ظ
يَغْفِ ُ	غُفِ َ	غَ ِ	غَالِ ُ	غ
اَ وِمُ	قُتِلَ ُ	بَقِ َ	خَلَ َ	ق

Remember that even though a kasra (zer) comes underneath any full mouth letter that doesn't mean that it won't be read full mouth. (Alif will be read full mouth if it is after a full mouth letter).

The quality of the full mouth will only remain on the full mouth letter, be careful that the letter before or after the full mouth letter is not pronounced full mouth.

These letters are known as Huroof Tafkheem (full mouth letters).

LESSON 2 THROAT LETTERS

These 6 letters are all pronounced from the throat. (Alif with harakah is also hamza)
ء ھ ع ح غ خ

إِذَا جَآءَ	شَيْءٌ	يَوْمَئِذٍ	ءَإِذَ	ء BOTTOM OF THROAT
اِهْدِنَ	هُمَزَةٍ	عَلَيْهِمْ	اَثْقَالَهَ	ھ BOTTOM OF THROAT
بَعْدِ	اَعُوْذُ	سَمْعِهِمْ	اَنْعَمْتَ	ع MIDDLE OF THROAT
مَحْفُوْظٍ	حُوْرٌ	جَحِيْمٍ	اَلْحَمْدُ	ح MIDDLE OF THROAT
يُغْنِيْ	غُفِرَ	صَغِيْرٌ	غَضَبٌ	غ TOP OF THROAT
اَخْلَاقٌ	خُرُوْجٍ	بَخِلَ	خَسِرَ	خ TOP OF THROAT

Remember all the throat letters need to be practised a lot, at the beginning the sound that you need will not be there but as you keep repeating it, it will get much better.

We need to pay special attention to the ح and ھ because there is a clear difference (practice).

Remember the throat is split into 3 sections, top, middle and bottom. The first 2 letters above are bottom, the 2nd 2 letters are middle and the 3rd 2 letters are from the top of the throat.
These letters are known as Huroof Halqi (throat letters).

LESSON 3 LENGTHEN FOR 1 SECOND (1)

If you see fatha (zabar) before an alif or a kasra (zer) before a yaa or a dhamma (pesh) before a wow then lengthen the sound for 1 second.

ـُو – تُو – ثُو	ـِي – تِي – ثِي	ـَا – تَا – ثَا

<u>Note</u>: The use of 1 second length is just a guide, lengthening has to be taught by a teacher.

عَذَا	صِرَاطَ	اِهْدِنَا	اِيَّاكَ	ـَا Any Letter
فِيْهَا	لِسَعْيِهَا	قَالَ	بِهَا	
اَلِيْمٌ	اَلَّذِيْنَ	مُسْتَقِيْمَ	دِيْنِ	ـِيْ Any Letter
حَسِيْبًا	فِيْهِ	جَدِيْدَ	مُحِيْطٌ	
قَالُوْا	كَفَرُوْا	يُنْفِقُوْنَ	مَغْضُوْبِ	ـُوْ Any Letter
يَعْلَمُوْنَ	دُوْنِ	اُمُوْرُ	نُوْرٌ	

The thing that needs to be understood in this lesson is that fatha (zabar) is connected to alif, Kasra (zer) is connected to yaa and dhamma (pesh) is connected to wow.

Many times the examples are read too short, don't forget to lengthen for 1 second.

Try not to over lengthen the letter too because many people do this and the reason is that they are thinking of what the next letter is and in doing so start to lengthen everything.

These 3 examples are known as Madd Asli.

LESSON 4 LENGTHEN FOR 1 SECOND (2)

If you see any one of the following 3 signs on a letter then lengthen that sound for 1 second. Standing fatha (karri zabar), standing kasra (karri zer) and upside down dhamma (ulti pesh).

لَهٗ – مَالَهٗ – اِنَّهٗ	بِهٖ – نَفْسِهٖ – قَوْمِهٖ	ذٰلِ – اٰخِ – سَمٰوٰتِ

عٰ	نَفّٰثٰ ِ	رَزَقْنٰهُمْ	اٰخِرَةِ	ٰ Any Letter — **Any letter with standing Fatha (karri zabar) on it**
رْاٰنٌ	كِتٰ	اَصْحٰ	اٰدَمَ	
اٰيٰتِهٖ	هٰذِهٖ	اِلٰفِهٖ	نَفْسِهٖ	Any Letter ٖ — **Any letter with standing Kasra (karri zer) under it**
اُمِّهٖ	اَهْلِهٖ	ظُهُوْرِهٖ	بِيَدِهٖ	
اِمْرَاَتَهٗ	دَاوٗدَ	كِتٰبَهٗ	يَرَهٗ	ٗ Any Letter — **Any letter with Upside down Dhamma (ulti pesh) on it**
نَادِيَهٗ	نِعْمَتَهٗ	فِصٰلُهٗ	حَوْلَهٗ	

The key thing to remember is lengthen each example above for 1 second.

The sound has to be longer than just a fatha (zabar), kasra (zer) and dhamma (pesh) on a letter.

When you pronounce the following examples there should be a clear difference:

كِتَبَهُ – كِتٰبَهٗ	هَذِهِ – هٰذِهٖ	اَخِرَةِ – اٰخِرَةِ

LESSON 5 LENGTHEN FOR 2-3 SECONDS

There are a couple of types of lengthening, these are called Madd.
The short madd is 2-3 seconds in length and looks like a wavy line and is thin in appearance.

فَلَآ أُقْسِمُ	ٱلَّذِىٓ أَطْعَمَهُم	مَآءٌ

Lengthen the circled area for 2-3 seconds in each example

كَلَّآ إِنَّ كِتَٰبَ	هَٰٓؤُلَآءِ	إِلَىٰٓ أَهْلِهِۦ
تَدْعُونَنَآ	وَمَآ أَدْرَىٰكَ	فِيهَآ أَحْقَابًا
مَعَهُۥٓ	بَنِىٓ إِسْرَٰٓءِيلَ	بِـَٔايَٰتِنَآ
عَبَسَ وَتَوَلَّىٰٓ	فَقَالُوٓا۟	أَطْعَمَهُۥٓ
تَرْجِعُونَهَآ	مِنْهَآ أُعِيدُ	أَوْحَيْنَآ
ظَنَنَّآ	إِنَّمَآ	خَزَنَتُهَآ

It is very important that you learn the difference between the 2 types of Madd below:

إِذَا جَآءَ	مَآءٌ
Long Madd – thick and semi-circle – 4 seconds in length	**Short Madd – thin and wavy – 2-3 seconds in length**

LESSON 6 LENGTHEN FOR 4 SECONDS

There are a couple of types of lengthening, these are called Madd.
The long madd is 4 seconds in length and looks like a semi-circle and is thick in appearance.

سَـآءٌ	لِقَآءَذَ	أَوْلِيَآءُ

Lengthen the circled area for 4 seconds in each example

شُهَـآءَكُـ	وَلَوْشَآءَ	مِنَ السَّمَآءِ
أَسْمَآءُ	مَنْ يَّشَآءُ	قَآئِمَةٌ

LESSON 7 LENGTHEN FOR 5 SECONDS

There are a couple of types of lengthening, these are called Madd.
If you find a long madd on a letter and the letter after that has a tashdeed or sukoon on it,
Then the length of this is 5 seconds.

ظَآنِّـ	حَآجَّـ	ضَآلِّـ

Lengthen the circled area for 5 seconds in each example

بِضَآرِّهِ	خَآصَّةً	جَآنٌّ
ضَآلًّا	دَآبِّـ	كَآفَّةً

Remember in lessons 5, 6 and 7 it is important to lengthen for the right amount of time. Practice.

LESSON 8 THE DIFFERENCE (1)

Look at the examples below and look at what is lengthened and what is not.	
أُو – يَسُوُونَ – تَكُونُ – تُعُوذُ	أَو – تَوبَةً – مَوتِ – يَومَئِذٍ
Lengthened for a second	Do not lengthen (quick sound)

Take a look at these examples and figure out which is short and which is lengthened

يَعبُدُونَ	تَسكُونَ	وُ
مُؤمِنُونَ	يَومٍ	يَلقَونَ

LESSON 9 THE DIFFERENCE (2)

Look at the examples below and look at what is lengthened and what is not.	
إِي – أَخِيهِ – وَقِيَ – عَلِيٌّ	أَيِ – لَدَيِ – هَلْ – بَيْنَهُ
Lengthened for a second	Do not lengthen (quick sound)

Take a look at these examples and figure out which is short and which is lengthened

دِينِكُ	بِلَ	شَهِيدٌ
بَنَيَ	يَلِيَ	سَبِيدٍ

After these 2 lessons look into the Quran for more examples. **Do not move to the next lesson** until you have completely understood what the differences are in all the examples provided above.

LESSON 10 NASAL SOUND (GHUNNAH)

If anywhere in the Quran you see a Noon (ن) or a Meem (م) with a tashdeed on top then lengthen for 1 second with a nasal sound.

ثُمَّ – فَلَمَّا – عَمَّ – صُمٌّ	إِنَّ – إِنَّ – إِنَّ – مِنَّ
Meem with tashdeed	Noon with tashdeed

Take a look at these examples and try to put your lesson to the test

كَأَنَّ	إِنَّ الَّذِينَ	جَهَنَّمَ
ضَاحِكًا	أَعْيُنِ النَّاسِ	عَبْدًا
وَمِمَّا	جَنَّةٍ	سِحْرٌ مُّبِينٌ
نَفْسٌ مَّاذَا	مِنْهُم مُّقْتَصِدٌ	وَالنَّاسِ
وَلَٰكِنَّ	بَيِّنَةٌ	مِنَ النَّارِ

In this type of ghunnah make a very clear 'n' sound and lengthen for 1 second. When you pronounce these examples or any other examples from the Quran then automatically the nasal sound will come. Don't try to think about the nasal sound too much, just think about the lengthening.

For eg.

جَنَّةٍ	إِنَّهُ	جَهَنَّمَ
JINNNN-NA-TI	INNNN-NA-HOO	JA-HANNNN-NAMA

LESSON 11 ECHO LETTERS (QALQALAH)

If you see the following 5 letters in the Quran with a sukoon on top then make an echo sound. Similarly if you stop on any of these 5 letters and it becomes a saakin then we will make an echo sound.

Sukoon --- دْ جْ بْ طْ قْ

Examples of end of verse		Examples in a word		
خَلَقْ	becomes خَلَقَ	خَلَقْ	اُقْسِمُ	ق
مُحِيطْ	becomes مُحِيطٌ	تَطْهِيرًا	اَطْعَمَهُمْ	ط
كَسَبْ	becomes كَسَبَ	قَبْلِ	حَبٌّ	
بُرُوجْ	becomes بُرُوجِ	فَجْرِ	رِجْ	
اَحَدْ	becomes اَحَدٌ	لَمْ يَلِدْ	قَدْ اَفْلَحَ	د

To remember the 5 letters of Qalqalah all you have to do is memorise the word below, it has been made into one word for you and therefore is easy to remember:

قُطْبُ جَدْ	**Qut-bu-jad**

LESSON 12 THE WORD ALLAH

The word Allah is read full mouth if fatha (zabar) or dhamma (pesh) are before it and empty mouth if there is a kasra (zer) before it.

بِسْـِ ـلِلّٰهِ عِنْـِ ـلِلّٰهِ	اِنَّ ـللّٰهَ حُدُوْدُ ـللّٰهِ
Empty mouth if kasra before Allah	Full mouth if fatha or Dhamma before Allah

Take a look at these examples and figure out which are full or empty mouth

بِإِذْنِ ـللّٰهِ	هُـ َـللّٰهُ	حِزْ ُ لِلّٰهِ
بَعَثَ ـللّٰهُ	دُوْنِ ـللّٰهِ	مِـ َـللّٰهِ

LESSON 13 THE LETTER RAW

If you see a fatha (zabar) or dhamma (pesh) on the letter raw (ر) or on the letter before the raw if the raw is saakin, then it will be read full mouth. If you see a kasra (zer) on the raw or on the letter before the raw if the raw is saakin, then it will be read empty mouth.

(please refer to the notes at the end of this booklet to see more rules related to raw)

رِحْلَ – رِجَالٌ – حِجْرِ	رَبُّ – أَرْسَ – أُذْكُرْ
Empty mouth if kasra on raw or before	Full mouth if fatha or Dhamma on raw or before

Take a look at these examples and figure out which are full or empty mouth

مِنَ النَّارِ	اٰخِرَةِ	تُسْحَرُوْنَ
مَرْقَدِنَ	فِرْعَوْنَ	مُرْسَلُوْنَ

LESSON 14 SIGNS OF STOPPING (WAQF)

In the Quran many times you come across little versions of the alphabet letters in between a verse. In this lesson we will learn what to do when you see a certain letter or a certain sign.

If you see a small version of these letters or signs then it means you must stop	ط م قف
If you see a small version of these Letters or signs then you have an option to stop or to carry on	ص صل صلے ز ق
If you see any of these in the Quran then you should pause without breaking the breath. (only certain places in the Quran, not all)	س سكتة وقفة
If you see this sign do not stop	لا
The circle tells us it is the end of a verse	قُلْ هُوَ اللّٰهُ اَحَدٌ O
Look at the 2 sets of signs circled in the example to the right. Whenever you will see this in the Quran there will be a set of 2. Stop at either one of the points and not both.	لَا رَيْبَ ج فِيْهِ You will read either: 1- لَا رَيْبَ فِيْهِ 2- لَا رَيْبَ فِيْهِ

These are the basic symbols that you will come across in the Quran and what to do when you actually come across any of them.

Remember it is important that this is studied with a qualified teacher who can explain in more detail if the need arises.

LESSON 15 END OF A VERSE (WAQF)

Many people get very confused on how to stop at the end of a verse. In the chart provided below there are examples of how to stop correctly.

أَحَ ـْ ۝ حِسَا ـْ ۝ عَلِيْ ـْ ۝	⟵ أَحَ ـَ ۝ حِسَا ـِ ۝ عَلِيْ ـُ ۝

If you see a single fatha (zabar), kasra (zer) or dhamma (pesh) at the end of a verse then replace it with a sukoon.

مَسَ ـْ ۝ شَلِ ـْ ۝ وُلَ ـْ ۝	⟵ مَسَ ـٍ ۝ شَلِ ـٌ ۝ وُلَ ـْ ۝

If you see kasratayn (two zer), dhammatayn (two pesh) or a sukoon at the end of a word then read as a sukoon on the last letter.

أَوَا ـَ ۝ ـَ ۝	⟵ أَوَاجًا ۝ وً ۝

If you see fathatayn (two zabar) at the end of a verse, whether there is an alif attached to the word or not, take one fatha (zabar) off and read with an alif.

يَغْشٰهَا ۝ وَالضُّ ٰ ۝ طٰهٰ ۝	⟵ يَغْشٰهَا ۝ وَالضُّ ٰ ۝ طٰهٰ ۝

If you stop on a word that ends with alif or standing alif (karri zabar) then read as it is written, no change will take place.

Except standing fatha (karri zabar)on a haa eg: طٰهٰ ۝	حُطَمَهْ ۝ يَرَهْ ۝ بِهْ ۝ ⟵ حُطَمَةٌ ۝ يَرَهٗ ۝ بِهٖ ۝

If you see a round taa (ةٌ) or haa (هٗ) with anything on, then end as haa saakin (هْ – ةْ)

LESSON 16 NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN

Look at the examples below and look at what a noon saakin and tanween look like the reason for this is that if certain letters come after a noon saakin or tanween then there will be a rule taking place. For this lesson you just need to identify both:

ـٌـ ـٍـ ـًـ	نْ — مِنْ — كُنْتُمْ
Fathatayn (two zabar), kasratayn (two zer) and dhammatayn (two pesh) are known as tanween	The circled letters are known as noon saakin (basically its a noon with a sukoon on it)

Take a look at these examples and get used to the noon saakin and tanween:

قَوْمٌ	جَنَّةٍ	مِنْكُمْ
Tanween	Tanween	Noon saakin
شَيْءٍ	أَنْزَلَ	نَفْسٌ
Tanween	Noon saakin	Tanween
أَنْ تَرَ	خَبِيرٌ	دِينَةٌ
Noon saakin	Tanween	Tanween
هَوْنًا	زَيْتُونٍ	اُنْظُرْ
Tanween	Tanween	Noon saakin
يَوْمَئِذٍ	يَنْصُرْكُمْ	شُهُودٌ
Tanween	Noon saakin	Tanween

Now that you are aware of what noon saakin and tanween look like in different words, in the next few lessons we will be studying a few rules related to them. Please also try to remember that the sound from noon saakin and tanween is similar, they all have the 'n' sound. Look at the circled part of the words above and you will see. For eg. Min-kum and Naf-sun.

Now we will learn the 4 rules related to noon saakin and tanween. **THE 4 I'S**

1. IZ-HAAR 2. IQ-LAAB 3. ID-GHAAM 4. IKH-FAA

LESSON 17 IZ-HAAR (TO MAKE CLEAR)

MEMORISE THIS: IF AFTER NOON SAAKIN OR TANWEEN YOU SEE ANY OF THE 6 LETTERS OF THE THROAT (ء، هـ، ع، ح، غ، خ) THEN READ CLEARLY WITH NO CHANGE

Take a look at these examples and get used to IZ-HAAR:

وَانْحَرْ	اِنْ هُوَ	اَنْعَمْتَ
شَيْءٍ عَلِيْمٌ	عَلِيْمٌ خَبِيْرٌ	مِنْ غَضَبٍ
عَنْهُ	وَّمَا غَيْرَ	نُوْحًا هَدَيْنَا
مَنْ اٰمَنَ	مِنْ اَرْضِكُمْ	طَيْرًا اَبَابِيْلَ

Remember an active alif is also known as hamza. Look at the last 3 examples.

LESSON 18 IQ-LAAB (TO CONVERT)

MEMORISE THIS: IF AFTER NOON SAAKIN OR TANWEEN YOU SEE A BAA (ب) CHANGE THE NOON SAAKIN OR TANWEEN FOR A MEEM (م) AND LENGTHEN FOR 1 SECOND WITH A NASAL SOUND.
REMEMBER TO LEAVE THE SPACE OF A PIECE OF PAPER BETWEEN THE LIPS

Take a look at these examples and get used to IQ-LAAB:

اَبَدًاۢ بِمَا	مِنْۢ بَقْلِهَا	مِنْۢ بَعْدِ
مِنْۢ بَنِيْٓ	مُنْفَطِرٌۢ بِهٖ	نَفْسٍۢ بِمَا

LESSON 19 ID-GHAAM (TO MERGE)

MEMORISE THIS: **IF AFTER NOON SAAKIN OR TANWEEN YOU SEE ANY OF THE 4 LETTERS و, م , ن , ي JOIN THE LETTERS AND LENGTHEN FOR 1 SECOND WITH A NASAL SOUND.**

REMEMBER THE WORD يَنْمُو (YANMOO) TO HELP YOU WITH THE 4 LETTERS

Take a look at these examples and get used to ID-GHAAM:

مِن نُّطْفَةٍ	مِن مَّآءٍ	مَن يَّشَآءُ
طَآئِفَةٌ مِّنْهُمْ	خَيْرًا يَّرَهُ	مِن وَّرَآئِهِ
وَوَالِدٍ وَّمَا وَلَدَ	جَامِدَةً وَّهِيَ	كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ
وَيْلٌ يَّوْمَئِذٍ	يَوْمَئِذٍ نَّاعِمَةٌ	يَوْمَئِذٍ يَّصْدُرُ
سِنَةٌ وَّلَا نَوْمٌ	عَامِلَةٌ نَّاصِبَةٌ	حَمِيدٌ مَّجِيدٌ

Example of how to pronounce and what part of the word to stretch.

REMEMBER – STRETCH THE NOON SAAKIN OR TANWEEN WITH WHATEVER IT IS JOINT TO.

WA WAALI-**DIUUUUU** WA MAA WALAD	وَوَالِدٍ وَّمَا وَلَدَ

THERE ARE CERTAIN WORDS IN WHICH THERE IS A NOON SAAKIN AND ONE OF THE 4 LETTERS ABOVE BUT WE **DO NOT** MAKE ID-GHAAM (DON'T JOIN AND STRETCH) BECAUSE THE NOON SAAKIN AND ONE OF THE LETTERS ABOVE ARE BOTH IN ONE WORD. **FOR EXAMPLE:**

صِنْوَانٌ	قِنْوَانٌ	بُنْيَانٌ	دُنْيَا

LESSON 20 IKH-FAA (TO HIDE)

MEMORISE THIS: IF AFTER NOON SAAKIN OR TANWEEN YOU SEE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING 15 LETTERS MAKE A LIGHT NASAL SOUND AND LENGTHEN FOR 1 SECOND.

ت، ث، ج، د، ذ، ز، س، ش، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ف، ق، ك،

REMEMBER TO HIDE THE ‘N’ SOUND FROM THE NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN

Take a look at these examples and get used to the noon saakin and tanween:

مِنْ جُوْعٍ	لَيْلَةٌ ثُ ـّٓ	اَزْ ُ
ج Example	ث Example	ت Example
فَمَنْ زُحْزِحَ	نَفْ ٍ ذَآئِقَ ُ	اَنْ دَعَوْتُكُ ُ
ز Example	ذ Example	د Example
رِجَالٌ صَدَ ُ	عَذَابًا شَدِيْدًا	خَمْسَةٌ سَادِسُهُ ُ
ص Example	ش Example	س Example
ظِلًّا ظَلِيْلًا	مِنْ طِ ٍ	ُوَّةٍ ضُعْفًا
ظ Example	ط Example	ض Example
فَاِنْ كَانَ	وَمَنْ ـَ ـَ	حَسَنَةٍ فَمِ ـَ لِلّٰهِ
ك Example	ق Example	ف Example

NOTE: THE EASIEST WAY TO REMEMBER THESE LETTERS IS TO USE THE SECTIONS ON EACH FINGER, THAT WAY THE FULL HAND EQUALS 15 SECTIONS AND WE HAVE 15 LETTERS.

LESSON 21 MEEM SAAKIN (IKH-FAA SHAFAWI)

<u>MEMORISE THIS</u>: IF AFTER MEEM SAAKIN YOU SEE THE LETTER (ب)
MAKE A LIGHT NASAL SOUND AND LENGTHEN FOR 1 SECOND
WITHOUT BRINGING THE LIPS COMPLETELY TOGETHER.

REMEMBER TO LEAVE THE SPACE OF A PIECE OF PAPER BETWEEN THE LIPS

Take a look at these examples and get used to IKH-FAA SHAFAWI:

أَنتُم بِمُعْجِزِينَ	عَلَيْهِم بِوَكِيلٍ	رَبُّهُم بِهِ
ANN-TUMMMM-BI-MU'JIZEENA	ALAY-HIMMMM-BI-WAKEEL	ROB-BU-HUMMMM-BI-HIM
يَعْتَصِم بِاللَّهِ	كُم بِالْفَحْشَاءِ	هُم بِآيَاتِ
YA'TA-<u>S</u>IMMMM-BILLA-H	KUMMMM-BIL-FA<u>H</u>-SHAA-I	HUMMMM-BI-AAYAA-TINAA

REMEMBER THE MEEM SOUND IS PRONOUNCED WITH LIPS ALITTLE APART

LESSON 22 MEEM SAAKIN (ID-GHAAM SHAFAWI)

<u>MEMORISE THIS</u>: IF AFTER MEEM SAAKIN YOU SEE THE LETTER (م)
MERGE BOTH MEEMS AND MAKE GHUNNA (NASAL SOUND
AND LENGTHEN FOR 1 SECOND).

Take a look at these examples and get used to ID-GHAAM SHAFAWI:

إِنَّهُم مَّعَكُمْ	إِلَيْكُم مُّرْسَلُونَ	لَكُم مَّا
INN-NA-HU<u>**MMMM**</u> MA-A-KUM	ILAYKU<u>**MMMM**</u>-MURSALOON	LA-KU<u>**MMMM**</u>-MAA

REMEMBER IF AFTER MEEM SAAKIN IF ANY OTHER LETTER APPEARS READ AS IT IS, NO LENGTHENING ETC.

THE WORD <u>SHAFAWI</u> REFERS TO LIPS IN ARABIC AND THE REST OF THE TERMS HAVE BEEN EXPLAINED EARLIER.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

1. The letters laam and raw are also known as ID-GHAAM letters but are read without a ghunna. If after noon saakin or tanween you see the letters laam or raw then you will merge the noon saakin or tanween with the laam or raw but there will be no ghunna. The main reason why this information was not in lesson 19 is because there is no ghunna.
2. If you see a raw mushad-dad (raw with a tashdeed on it) with a fatha (zabar) or dhamma (pesh) on it then it will be read full mouth.
3. If you see a raw mushad-dad with kasra (zer) on it then it will be read empty mouth.

مِنْ شَرِّ	لَيْسَ الْبِرَّ	يُسِرُّوْنَ
Example to be read empty mouth	Examples to be read full mouth	

4. If you are going to stop on a raw and before it there is a yaa saakin then read the raw empty mouth.

بَعِيْرٌ ۝ قَدِيْرٌ ۝ خَيْرٌ ۝
All of these examples will be read empty mouth

5. If after a raw saakin which has a kasra before it you see one of the 7 full mouth letters then this will be read full mouth.

مِرْصَادْ – قِرْطَاسْ
These examples will be read full mouth

If you see the word أَنَا in the Quran, read as أَنَ (do not read the last alif).

That brings the end of this humble attempt at the most basic level of Tajweed. You would have agreed with some content and maybe not too impressed by other parts of this work but remember the main goal is that we need to prepare children and adults alike to recite Quran correctly.Make a dua for the compiler if this is helpful.

Reminder : This should be studied with those who have learnt the subject correctly.

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